THE HOUSE SUDDENLY ADJOURNS. In the very height of the confusion and disorder, the Speaker recognized Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole, and refused to recognize mittee of the Whole, and refused to recognize or listen to ex-Speaker Reed, who was aroused by the arbitrary nature and apparent unfairness of the proceedings. The Republicans refused to vote on Mr. Breckinridge's motion, and the Democrats, being unable to muster a quorum, a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The preamble to the resolution which Mr. Boutelle desired to offer recitted that portion of Minister Willis's instructions which required him to visit the Queen and inform her that the President of the United States had decided to reinstate her on the throne upon her assent to

President of the United States had decided to reinstate her on the throne upon her assent to certain conditions, and afterward to inform the Provisional Government, to which he was accredited and to whose President he had officially conveyed the congratulations and assurances of good will of the President of the United States, of the purpose to overthrow that Government and restore the monarchy. The resolution itself was one expressing disapproval of the policy and acts of the Administration in this healf

the policy and acts of the Administration in this behalf.

The resolution which Mr. Cockran desired to offer, and which it is understood was received and referred to the Committee on Rules, despite the objection of Mr. Bouteile, was one to raise a special committee of seven members to investigate, consider and report what are the constitutional prerogatives and privileges of the House of Representatives in regard to the acquisition or cession of territory by the United States. Mr. Cockran said to-day that he had intended to offer this resolution last winter when the Hawaiian treaty was pending in the Senate, but had refrained from doing so after a statement from Mr. Blount, then chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the treaty would not be ratified at that session of Congress and would be withdrawn from the Senate as soon as practicable after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as President. Mr. Cockran is anxious, he says, to have this question settled according to the precedent set at the time of the acquisition of Louisiana, which, he admits, has never been fully observed since that time, and which was wholly ignored in the acquisition of Alaska.

(For the President's Message and the Instructions to Minis.

(For the President's Message and the Instructions to Minte ter Willie see page 11.)

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT SUPPRESSION.

READING OF THE WILLIS INSTRUC-TIONS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 18 .- There was a very small attendance of Senators at the opening of today's session, although it was generally known that the President's message in relation to Hawallan affairs was ready to be delivered. The fournal was read and routine morning business was proceeded with.

At 12:16 Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared and delivered the longlooked-for message to Congress. Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) was sending up a petition in the morning business when Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.) interposed and said that the President's message ought to be laid before the Senate. The Vice-President was of the same opinion. and immediately laid before the Senate the message, which was thereupon read by the

Printed copies of the message having been furnished in advance, Senators on both sides of the Chamber followed the Secretary as he read: but not for long. The interest in the matter slackened before much progress had been made on the message, and soon a majority of the Senators were neither reading nor listening, but were engaged in conversation or in their correspondence. There was much more attention paid on the Republican side of the Chamber than on the Democratic. The reading of the message was finished at 1 p. m., having taken about forty minutes.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) immediately rose and asked for the reading of the instructions to Mr. Willis of October 18. November 24 and

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the list of the "accompanying documents" be first read, so that the Senate might know what they

In response to this suggestion, the President laid before the Senate a further communication from the President transmitting (in compliance with the resolution of the Senate) copies of all instructions given to the Diplo matic and Naval representatives of the United States since March 4, 1881.

Gresham's instructions to Mr. Willis of October 18. They are marked "Confidential," and say that they are "Supplemental to the general instructions which you have received in relation to your official duties."

MR. BUTLER OBJECTS.

The clerk had got no further, when the reading was interrupted by Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.). who objected to the waste of time, and said that the documents would all be printed to-mor-

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.)-These papers ought all to be read, or else none of them should be read, except the message itself. I do not think it at all fair that a Senator should pick out certain portions of the documents (aside from the message) and have them read at this time. They should all stand together. The communication which the President has sent to us has been read; and, if it be the sense of the Senate that more should be read, let the accompanying documents be read.

The Vice-President-Does the Chair understand the Senator to call for the reading of all the accompanying documents?

Mr. Voorhees-No, sir; but I shall object to the reading of garbled extracts-of excerpts that

may suit the occasion of the Schator from New-The Vice-President remarked that when the Senator from New-Hampshire called for the

reading of three papers no objection had been made, and the clerk began reading. Butler (Dem., S. C.)-I object to the further reading of the paper; and I move that

the message and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-Mr. Frye-I hope not. These instructions to Mr. Willis we have been waiting for with great

anxiety. There is an intense desire on the part of the Senate and of the public to know the instructions. The President has sent them; and the simple request is that they be read. It will not take over five minutes.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.)-Will not all the papers be printed and published to-morrow

Mr. Frye-But the President has given us the full basis of all these instructions, very carefully drawn, as ably as any advocate could do It It seems to me that there is no good oblection to the instructions being read.

Mr. Butler-I do not object to the country knowing every communication; but the reading of them now is a waste of time.

Mr. Frye-The reading will not take five min-

Mr. Butler-I have not the least objection to everything getting before the public; but why "accompanying documents" should be garbled and partly read I cannot understand; and I must insist on my objection.

REASONS FOR READING THE INSTRUCTIONS. Mr. Chandler-In view of the statement that here has been an attempt to get garbled extracts read, I think it wise that I should make a statement as to what led me to ask for the reading of the instructions to Mr. Willis. I examined, at the clerk's desk, the package which accompanied the President's message, and I

BETHESDA

Hos. Adial E. Stevenson, Vice-President of U. S., says; "Bethesda certainly possesses medicinal properties of rare value." P. SCHERER, Agent, 8 Barclay Street, X. L.

INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

See our name on every wrapper and label.

found that it contained a large amount of matter, part of which had been aiready printed and given to the public. I noticed, however, three short communications, constituting the instructions given by Secretary Gresham October 18, November 24 and December 3 (the day before Congress met). These, I thought, could be read in five minutes, and therefore I indicated them. I made no invidious selection.

Mr. Butler was again on the floor, when Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) addressed the Chair. The South Carolina Senator yielded, and Mr. Harris said:

"A President's message is always read to the Senate, and every precedent is against reading the accompanying decuments. Let the message go with the accompanying documents to the appropriate committee, and that committee can determine at once which of them shall be printed and published. That is not going to be very prejudicial to the interests of the country or to any individual. Now I yield, with great pleasure, to the Senator from South Carolina, and apologize to him that I did not squat at once."

Mr. Butler expressed (sarcastically) his "pro-

and apologize to him that I are not space at once."

Mr. Butler expressed (sarcastically) his "profound obligations to the Senator from Tennessee," and said that he took the floor "with great trepidation and alarm." He only desired to say that he thought that the Senators from New-Hampshire and Massachusetts and the whole country would survive until to-morrow when, perhaps, all the documents could be printed. He (Mr. Butler) had not the slightest objection to everything in connection with the President's message and the Hawaiian matter being given to the public from beginning to end. He had no such motive when he made the objection. He had no desire to suppress anything. He now He had no desire to suppress anything. He now renewed his motion to refer the message and accompanying documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Voorhees explained that his objection had been made on the ground so well stated by Mr. Harris. Every precedent in the Senate was against such a proceeding as that suggested by Mr. Chandler. He (Mr. Voorhees) did not want to suppress the reading of anything—of course not. "We," he exclaimed, with a passionate accent, "will be ready, not merely to have read, and to read ourselves, but to consider all these questions before the American people."

The discussion was continued by Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.), Mr. Mills, (Dem., Tex.), Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), and other Senators.

WAS THE PRESIDENT DISTORMENTOUS.

Mr. Chandler insisted that, for the benefit of the country, the instructions to Mr. Willis should be read at once. He asserted that they would show that the reasons why the President's plan of restoration had miscarried were not the reasons assigned by him in his message, and that he was disingenuous in his statement. The failure Queen was not willing to accept the conditions of amnesty, but because she could get no assurance that the United States forces would be used to restore her to the throne and to maintain her or the throne. It was therefore important, Mr. Chandler argued, to know what Mr. Willis's in-

Mr. Voorhees remarked that Mr. Chandler knew that those instructions were now in type in the newspaper offices in Washington and were

heing flashed all over the country.

Mr. Chandler—I do not know it.

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Chandler whether he new of an instance where a portion of documents accompanying a President's message was ead, to the exclusion of the rest.

Mr. Chandler—Over and over again.
Mr. Hoar was occupying the floor when Mr.
aulkner interposed a remark.
"I do not yield the floor," said Mr. Hoar, with asperity, "but I now yield it with great

pleasure."
"I am greatly obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts," Mr. Faulkner said sarcastically, "for his extreme courtesy. It is not very often that the Senator from Massachusetts yields to

anybody."

Mr. Hoar reminded the experienced parliamentarians on the Democratic side of the Chamber that their objection was futile to prevent the reading of the papers, because the motion to refer was a debatable motion, and any Senator could read the papers or have them read as part of his remarks.

part of his remarks.

Mr. Voorhees declared that the idea of any desire on his part, or on the part of the Democratic side of the Chamber to suppress anything was after nonsense. He cratic side of the Chamber to suppress anything in the correspondence was utter nonsense. He had thought, however, that an unfair step was being taken, to the prejudice of the message.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa) confessed to a desire to have read at the clerk's desk the instructions given to Mr. Willis. He thought that it had

given to Mr. Willis. He thought that it had been uniformly the custom the would not say the courtesy of the Senate because that seemed to be rather a low phrase and to have got into disrepute) of the Senate, when a Senator asked for the reading of a public document that was on the table, to have it read. Those three pa-pers of instructions could have been all read in pers of instructions could have been an feat men then minutes. And now the Senate was informed by the Senator from Indiana that they would be printed in "The Evening Star," so that the public would have an opportunity to read them an hour or two in advance of Senators. He suban hour or two in advance of Senators. He sub-mitted that these documents were of great im-portance, and that the people of the United States were greatly interested in them. As a matter of courtesy, even to the President and the Secretary of State, he thought that they

ought to be read. SUPPRESSION NOT IN THEIR THOUGHTS.

Mr. Butler declared that there was not a syltable or word or line in those papers that he desired to suppress. The idea that he had any such motive was mere idle nonsense. But his suspicion of the Senator from New-Hampshire had been that that Senator had some object in view when he called for the reading of those papers-that he had some nigh-cut which he wanted to take against the President or against the Democratic party. He knew perfectly well that he had to be on the lookout for that Sma-tor all the time. (Laughter). Mr. Chandler thanked Mr. Butler for the com-

tirely welcome to the compliment, I assure him. But it is a fact all the same. I have not a single particle of objection to having the papers read." "Well, let it be read," Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)

"Well, let it be read," Mr. Cunom (rep., in.) slyly suggested.

"I have not yielded the floor yet," said Mr. Butler. "If the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) had made the same request I might have suspected that his desire was to indulge in the utmost courtesy to the Secretary of State and to the President, and that no other motive actuated bits."

to the President, and that no other motive actuated him."

"I thank the Senator," said Mr. Allison, with one of his broad, genial smiles.

"That," Mr. Butler continued, "would be universally conceded on our side. But it is a little surprising that the impetuosity of the Senators from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Iowa (Messrs. Hoar, Chandler and Allison) could not be restrained until to-morrow morning. I think the country will survive, whether these papers be read now or not. The anxiety and earnestness and assiduity with which these Senators are following up this question are praiseworthy, and I commend them for it."

Mr. Chandler humorously protested against the assumption of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) that whenever the Republicans desired to accomplish a partisan purpose "slyly" they put forward the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), and he further protested against the charge of partisanship as far as it affected himself (Mr. Chandler), stating that for three morths during the extra session he had humbly

charge of partisanship as far as it affected him-self (Mr. Chandler), stating that for three months during the extra session he had humbly followed the lead of the Senator from Indiana. followed the lead of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), and as the Senator from South Carolina had dissented from the recommendation of the President on that occasion, he must conclude that that Senator could not have been actuated by those high motives of public duty which he now advocated.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), by way of bringing the question to an issue, moved that the three documents indicated be read at the clerk's desk pending the question of reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in order that he for

ending the question of reference to the Comnittee on Foreign Affairs, in order that hone, might know what these instructions

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) also called for the reading of the papers for information, under rule eleven, and asked the yeas and nays on the

motion.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to commit and Mr. Allison renewed his motion for the reading of the papers, and no objection being then made, the papers were read by the secretary of the Senate.

At the close of the reading Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) moved to refer the message and accompanying documents to the Senate Committee

on Foreign Relations, and himself expressed a wish that this motion might lay over that he might speak upon it. This was done.

SOME OF THE CORRESPONDENCE. INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO HAWAH FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE STATE AND NAVY

Washington, Dec. 18.-The immense bulk of correspondence accompanying the Precident's mes-sage, including all the Blount exhibits, has contructively gone down to the Government Printing Office, to reappear some time to-morrow in the shape of a Congressional document. As a matter fact, the great body of the correspondence is al-ready in print, but the most interesting portions, namely, the recent correspondence and instrucwill be looked for with much interest. The President, in his supplemental message to the House, makes mention of two documents that have been suppressed, because their publication at this time was not deemed "compatible with the public interest"; one, a dispatch from the former Minister to Hawall (Mr. Stevens), of date Octo 8, 1892, and one from the present Minister (Mr. Willis), of date November 16, 1893. It is suggested that it was to this last dispatch that Secretary Gresham's supplemental instruction of December refers, as being "your (Minister Willis's) dispatch sent by steamer of 25th of November," which eems to call for additional instructions." This, nowever, may not be the dispatch withheld, as here appears to be too long an interval between its date and the sailing of the steamer. In any vent, the fact that no dispatch from Willis, as far as can be discovered by hasty examination of voluminous documents, appears in the orrespondence, and the admitted fact that one, at east, of his dispatches, is withheld from publica ion, increase the general anxiety to know exactly what Minister Willis did report to the State De partment.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN MR. STEVENS. The correspondence includes some dispatches he last Administration of more recent date than those transmitted to Congress by President Har-rison on February 16 and 17 last, which covered everything up to January, 1893, none, however, of very great interest. Under date of February 14, 1893, Mr. Foster, Secretary of State, in a communi eatlen to the Secretary of the Navy, says concernng the Department's position toward Mr. Stevens's

"You will observe that Mr. Stevens's action is commended, so far as it lies within the scope of standing instructions to the Legation and the naval ommanders in liawalian waters, but is disowned so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by so far as it may appear setting the authority of the United States above that of the Hawalian Government. I beg to draw your attention to the concluding paragraph of that telegram, and have to request that instructions in the same sense be forwarded at the same time to the commarding officer of the United States naval

Another telegram from Secretary Foster to Min ster Stevens, of date February 22, reads: "In addition to previous instructions you will, in

co-operation with naval authorities, support the Provisional Government in maintaining security to be taken on treaty.

cers stationed at Hawaii, covering a period from June 6, 1692, to April 6, 1893, consist of thirty-five type-written pages. Under date of July 12, 1887, Secretary Whitney, in a dispatch to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station, 2432.

"In view of the reported unsettled condition of political affairs in the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Department is very desirous that there he a cardial and co-operative understanding between our Minister at Honeluin and the commanding officer of the navel force of the Pacific Station. The Department of State will indicate to the Muster the policy which it is desirable to be observed, and incorder that the views of our Government may be discreetly and properly sustained you will be pleased to keep yourself in constant communication with Mr. Merrill, supporting him, if necessary, with the available force under your command." eers stationed at Hawali, covering a period from

ADMIRAL SKEERETT'S ORDERS. The first reference to the present condition of af-dirs appears under date of January 28, 1891, when ceretary Tracy telegraphed Admiral Skerrett as discussed.

follows

When the Mohican is ready for sea proceed with her to Honclulu with all dispatch. The present Provisional Government of Hawaii is recognized by this Government and by all foreign Governments except England. Be vigiliant in protecting American interests and be prepared to mest any dancer by which such interests may be threatened. Deliver to Minister Stevens, Handbalu, the following dispatch from the State Department.

This dispatch is as follows: This dispatch is as follows:

"(Signed.) FOSTER"

ORDERED TO OBEY BLOUNT.

Under date of March 11, 1893, Secretary Herbert

obey any instructions you may receive from him regarding the course to be pursued at said Islands by the force under your command." regarding the course to be pursued at said Islands by the force under your command."

Under date of August 15, 1953, Secretary Herbert sent this message to Admiral Skerrett:

"I desire to impress upon you in the absence of United States Minister Blount, that your sole duty is centined to that of an officer of the Navy, although it is to be performed in the spirit of the instructions of Minister Blount, which doubtless have been seen by you. Protect American citizens and American property, but do not give aid, physical or moral, to either party contending for the government of Honoluin.

American property, but do not give ast, physical or moral, to either party contending for the government of Honolaus. Some of the causes of Admiral Skerrett's removal from the command of the Hawaiian station are indicated by the correspondence.

On May 31, 1892, the Admiral wrote: "As I have stated, I am of the opinion that the Provisional Government is solidly and firmly established, and that its rule is bringing quiet and contentment to the Islanders."

June 28, 1893, he wrote: "I must inform the Department that the stability and solidity of the Provisional Government are not considered to be all that had impressed me so favorably. It would appear that the iron-heel of military law is really what serves to keep the Provisional Government in authority. One of the Government officials said to Minister Blount that he considered the condition of affairs here as bad as it ever had been."

THE BEST GOVERNMENT HAWARI EVER HAD. A month later the Admiral wrote: "Surely the Government they now give the people is the best they have ever had. I believe in their eventual

success, and have implicit faith in it." Under date of September 17, 1833, Secretary Herbert notifies Admiral Skerreit that he had misconstrued instructions, and directs him to afford to British subjects and property such protection as has always been accorded by vessels of American

has always been accorded by vessels of American fleets to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and the property under like circumstances in the absence of Brittsh vessels.

The next telegram, under date of October 9, marked "confidential," directs Admiral Skerrett to transfer his flag to the Boston at orce and proceed to San Francisco with his personal staff by first mail steamer. "It is the intention," it says, "of the department to transfer you to the command of the Asiatic Station."

A similar telegram of the next day directs Admiral Irwin to proceed to Honolulu.

The instructions of Admiral Irwin do not appear in the budget. The only reference to them is the following paragraph in a letter from Admiral Irwin to the department dated Honolulu, November 14:

"I have carefully studied the instructions of the department; they are perfectly clear to me, and will be carried out to the best of my ability."

A DENIAL FROM MINISTER BOWELL. Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—Mackenzie Eowell, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, was here last night. He denies that his visit to Havail had any political significance.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

Washington, Dec. 18.-Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. offered, in the Senate to-day, an important bill having an apparent bearing on the Hawalian situa-tion, which, at the request of Mr. Frye (Rep., Mr.), was read for information before being re-Mc.), was read for information before being re-ferred to Mr. Morgan's committee. The bill pro-vides that whenever the United States shall ac-quire dominion over any foreign country by annexa-tion, cession, or otherwise, the President of the United States may appoint a Governor and coun-cil of five, whose acts shall be subject to the re-vision of Congress, such Governor and council to form the provisional government of such country.

MR. STEVENS MAY REPLY LATER. Augusta, Me., Dec. 18 - Ex-Minister John L. Stevas to-night positively declined to express his pinion of President Cleveland's message as acut Congress to-day, but stated that he might have smething to say at a later date.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE ,

WEAK AND DISAPPOINTING.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION ON THE PRES-IDENT'S MESSAGE.

VIEWS OF SENATORS SHERMAN, DAVIS, HAW LEY AND LODGE AND REPRESEN-TATIVE BITT.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Dec. 18 .- To a Tribune correspendent several of the most prominent Senators and Representatives expressed their views on the President's message this evening. was no mistaking the fact that in the minds of those spoken to on the subject, the message was a great disappointment. "Even as a historical document, one containing unprecedented abuse of a former foreign agent of the country, it is a failure," as one Senator remarked.

Senator Sherman, one of the senior members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations,

said: "I do not feel at liberty just now to criti-

cise the President's words. The message will be referred to the committee of which I am a member, and I prefer to reserve any remarks I may have to make until a later day. I will say, however, that the President's message does not put an end to the Hawallan matter. I am not now prepared to say that any further action on the case will be had. It is certainly proper, though, for Congress to take such action in the premises as it may deem wise and proper. Congress is an important branch of the treaty-making power. It can, should it choose to do so, take steps to bring about closer relations with Hawaii. To be sure, the President has the right of yeto on any measure of the kind which Congress may adopt. In its turn, Congress has redress. I do not presume to say what Congress will do. merely point out here what it may do to hew that the action of the President is only that of one branch of the Government which has authority in cases like that of Hawaii. Under all the circumstances, I assume that the Presi dent is anxious that Congress should take som IT WILL INCREASE DISSATISFACTION.

Schator Davis, another prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "The message is disappointing. It will greatly increase the widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country at the President's attitude toward a struggling republican Government to which the United States should offer a friendly hand at this time. The pretence of the to Congress is hollow. He withdrew the only treaty on the subject before the Senate, and he now gvows his intention not again to submit that convention to the Senate. Therefore his remarks about co-operating with Congress are idle talk. The President's abuse of ex-Minister Stevens, the country's former representative at Honolulu, is an act unprecedented in the annals What must foreign countries of diplomacy. think of us? It must be remembered that when Mr. Cleveland came into office the Provisiona Government was an accomplished fact, which the President on two occasions formally and fully recognized. This is an important point in the case as it now stands."

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

Senator Hawley said: "The message is one of he mest extraordinary papers in diplomatic hisory. Those who are not in sympathy with the President would be gratified at the weakness he displays were it not for the unavoidable mortification created in the minds of all fair me at the discreditable position to which he commits the country. To the ex-Queen the President directed his present agent to intimate that other parties to the controversy assurances are held out that only constitutional powers will be exercised to bring about the righting of the great 'wreng.' Is this This dispatch is as follows:

"Your dispatch telegraphed from San Francisco announcing revolution and establishment of Provisional Government was received to-day. Your visional Government was received to-day. Your course in recognizing unopposed de facto government to recognize in recognizing unopposed de facto government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relations with any actual Government in full possession of effective tower, with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new Government under such conditions. It is trusted that the change, besides conducting to the tranquility and welfare of the Hawmann Islands, will tend to draw elfare of the intimate ties of amity and common interests which so considenously and necessarily knit terests which so consi The President denies that the

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, said: "The message seems to me even weaker than I imheaping abuse upon Mr. Stevens, and assuming that all kinds of things are true, and particularly the ex parte report of Mr. Blount. It is larly the ex parte report of Mr. Blount. It is indeed difficult to dignify it with the name of argument. But the mest astonishing proposition is on the last page, where the President says that his plan have been interfered with because the Queen would not grant amnesty to the Provisional Government. He seems to be unaware that the Provisional Government is not in the slightest danger from the Queen, who is entirely powerless. In fact, it reminds one of nothing so much as the statement of how John Phoenix made up his quarrel with an editor:

made up his quarrel with an editor:

"I held the head of my opponent firmly on
the table with my nose, which I had inserted
in his teeth for that purpose." "Nothing else seems to express the absolute absurdity of this statement about the Queen granting amnesty to the Provisional Govern-

ment.
"I understand, also, that, in the 'instructions to Minister Will's, which were laid before the Senate, but which the Democratic party would not allow us to have printed to-day, a much more serious matter is discussed. It there appears, if I am not misinformed, that the President instructed Minister Willis to say to the Queen, if she asked whether military force would be used for her restoration, that he could not use the Army and Navy of the United States without the assent of Congress. But to the Provisional Government he was apparently to give no such information. I do not believe that the annals of American diplomacy can furnish a parallel to this. The whole affair, if it were not painful, would be grotesquy. But this last mesannals of American parallel to this. The whole affair, if it were not painful, would be grotesque. But this last message seems more like a burlesque opera than anything that has gone before. As was said by Senator Manderson in an interview, it really makes the Isle of Champagne appear coherent and re-

NO MORE CONCEALMENT WANTED. "It seems to me also that many important

documents are missing. I do not know whether Mr. Willis's dispatches are given, and I heard nothing to indicate that a very important dispatch from Mr. Thurston, handed in just before he left, is among the papers. The time has gone by for concealment. Let us have all the papers. Let us also have an investigation so that the American people may be officially informed as

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getallthat's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty

of fat-food. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Prepared by Scott & Bowns, N. Y. All drugglets

other preparation known to sci-

INDIA'S World's Fair Exhibit. BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART. NOVEL AND ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FROM 75 CTS. TO \$1,000. Must Be Sold Out at Once. 247 & 249 FIFTH AVE., VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL OPEN EVENINGS.

to the other side. They have received from the Administration nothing but ex-parte testimony in behalf of the Queen and her followers. It is time that we should know what the Provisional Government has to say on their behalf, and also that we should find out what part the lottery and opium rings played in this business, and whether Claus Spreckets had any political influence which enabled him to propose the policy which the Administration has seen fit to pursue."

THE MAIN POINT NOT OBSCURED. Representative Hitt, of the House Committee

n Foreign Affairs, said: "The message is weak t will disappoint the country, which has been led by the President's friends to expect full justification for the pursuing of a pelicy of monarchical resteration in Hawaii. Even the long-winded historical references in the message, which, by the way, are not in many cases accurate or appropriate, are not sufficient to hide the main points of the message, which prove the weakness of the position of the Administration. There stands out in beld relief the fact that the President attempted to tear down a republican Government in Hawaii which has existed for eleven months and to substitute for it a monarchy which the reputable people on the islands do not desire and will not tolerate. The people of the country must not lose sight of this distressing fact." justification for the pursuing of a pelicy of

GENERAL HARRISON SILENT.

HE REFUSES TO REPLY TO MR. CLEVE LAND'S SNEERS.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR HIS VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA-HIS CALLERS YESTERDAY.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spent the most Avenue Hotel. After breakfast a number of callers were received. Then General Harrison, acc panied by his niece, Miss Parker, made a little round among the shops in pursuit of Christmas sifts. The ex-President said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that his visit to New-York at this time was of a private nature altogether. He will star early in the New Year for California to begin his lectures at the Stanford University. There were certain matters which rendered it desirable for him o come to New-York before starting for California Several months ago he accepted an invitation to attend the annual exercises of a business college it Philadelphia the week before Christmas. He anged his visit to New-York to conform to this he New-England Society of New-York, some time ago sent General Harrison an invitation to respond one of the tonsts at the annual dinner, which takes place at Sherry's next Friday evening. It the mean time, however, the ex-President had be ome committed to other plans.

Originally he had intended to return from Phil-idelphia to Indianapolis on Thursday, December 21, but the invitation to be present at a reception to house, in Philadelphia, on that evening was pressed upon him so urgently that he yielded. This was followed by an invitation to attend the annua dinner of the Philadelphia New-England Society of Priday evening. Having declined Mr. Root's invitation some time previously for a like service : New-York, General Harrison finally decided the

Friday evening. Having declined Mr. Root's invitation some time previously for a like service in a New-York, General Harrison finally decided that being in Philadelphia he would better accept the New-England Society's invitation in that city, do his speaking there, and start for Indianapolis from that point on Saturday myraing. A chain of circumstances and incidents will inus operate to deprive the New-York people of the pleasure of hearing him deliver one of those-charming speeches he knows so well how to make.

While there is no autherity for the assumption, growing out of any word or that given by General Harrison, that he will reply to some of the things attered by President Cleveland in his Hawaiian message published yesterday, large expectations are indulged in in this respect. Mr. Harrison was accessible to all newspaper reporters who sent him their cards yesterday, and to every one he was polite and cordial. He was firm, however, in his determination not to say anything that could in any way be construed as an interview on any political subject. When an evening paper appeared containing Mr. Cleveland's message a newspaper reporter, who had previously talked with the ex-President, sent a copy to General Harrison with certain passages marked. One was the following:

"The report, with its accompanying proofs and such other evidence as is now before the Congress, or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my optation, the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the decistration that the overtimow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government, and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President good the ability of his predecessor in the Executive office and of the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and Senate were misled."

The reflection by President Clevelrid goon the ability of his predecessor in the Executive office and of the Senate was the town of the maximum that the cape

Smith.

One of the later callers of the day was Cornelius Van Cott. In the evening the ex-President was the guest of Cornelius N. Bilss at the opera, General Harrison will spend to-day and to-night in this city, going to Philadelpnia tome time to-morrow.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SLIGHTLY WARMER WEATHER TO-DAY. Washington, Dec. 18.-The storm has moved from tanitoba to Lake Huron. A ridge of high pressure ex Manifold to the South Atlantic coast to Tosas and theme of the north of Montana. Snow flueries have occurred to the north of Montana. Show flurries have occurred in the lake regions. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, the extreme Southeast and extreme Northwest, and has generally risen elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States and will fall in the lake regions. Light snow or rain will occur in New-England and the weather will clear in the lake regions and will be generally fair elsewhere.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshir- and Vermont, light snow or rain; slightly warmer; south winds. For Rhode Island and Connecticut, light rain; slightly warmer in the interior; south winds, increasing.

For Eastern New-York, light min, beginning as snow

For New-Jersey, light rain in north parties, fair is south portion; slightly warmer; southwest winds in creasing.
For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair Tuesday; slightly warmer; south or southwest winds.

in north portion; slightly warmer; south winds, increasing For Eastern Pennsylvania, light rain; slightly warmer

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; warmer For West Virginia, fair; southwest gales. For Western New-York, snow flurries, slightly warmer outhwest rales.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair in south portion; snow flurries and slightly warmer in north portion; southwes

Christmas Gifts. Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS.

In addition to elaborate and expensive sets of table and toilet ware, we have a full collection of single articles suitable for men, women, and children, and at prices warranted as low as elsewhere.

A choice selection of enameled goods, delicately tinted, and of unusual merit.

A large assortment of small wares at popular prices: Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Cutters, Match Boxes, Bon Bon Boxes, Pin Trays, Pencils, Penholders, Bookmarks, Knives, Buckles, Belts, Clasps, Cut Glass Mounted in Silver, and numberless other useful articles, such as are wanted by all

Open Evenings.

37 Union Sq., N.Y.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL

101 Fifth Ave. We are offering our fine stock of Andirons, Fenders, Onyx-top Tables. Pedestals, Brass Easels, Jewel Screens, Music Stands and a large variety of Bric-a-Brac at prices be-

low cost of production. These goods must be sold before Jan'y 1st in order to make room for our new line.

J.S. Conover Company 28 & 30 WEST 23D ST.



ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New-York.

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair; slightly, colders thursterly gales.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Telbune Office, Dec. 19, 1 a. m .- The weather vester day was fair and slightly colder. The temperature ranged between 20 and 27 degrees, the average (304s) being 34 lower than on Sunday and 17 lower than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near New-York to-day there are likely to be light rains and somewhat warmer weather.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, De ember 10,
20 | Mexican
20 | Mono
30 | Ophir
31 | Potosi Budie Consolidated to Poton Bulwer Chollar Savage Conscillated Cai & Va. 815 Savage Nevola Consolidated Cai & Va. 85 Union Consolidated Could & Curry 80 Utah Utah Southeast Savage Savage Consolidated Could & Curry 80 Utah Savage Savage Savage Could Savage Savag

The Only Way

to properly prepare cerea' foods is by roasting. It preserves all the nutritious elements and predigests the oils and starch.

Roasted Oats has a sweet, delicious, nutty flavor,

and will never become stale musty in any climate. It

The Roasting Does It)

January 1st to our new building,